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FIVE CENTS A COPY

HIGH CHARGES ON MORTGAGES CHECK BUILDING

National Real Estate Organization Seeks to Convince Investors of Their Safety

COMMISSION UP TO
15 P. C. IN CHICAGO

Basis of Facts Sought as Solution of Problem Embarrassing Construction Men

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 27.—"There is no question but that the risks in second mortgages are generally over-emphasized, and that in many communities unduly high charges have tended to restrict home building," said Arthur E. Curtis, secretary of the mortgage finance division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. "It is an unstandardized business, but more money is going into it every year, and we hope at the coming convention of the association, when we shall take up this question in our mortgage section, to start toward improving the situation."

"We are making an investigation to determine the risks, and we believe that the facts will show that they do not justify the high charges, but will show comparatively few losses."

SURVEY BY SCHOOL DEAN

"Here in Chicago an illuminating inquiry into the second mortgage situation has just been completed by Harry A. Atkinson, dean of the School of Commerce at the Central Y. M. C. A."

"Mr. Atkinson's investigation shows that the average commission charged here is about 10 per cent, with interest of 6 or 7 per cent in addition. On a second mortgage of \$2000 made for one year this would mean a commission of \$200 with interest of \$140, a total of \$340, which is deducted at the time the loan is made, so that the borrower receives \$1660."

"If the mortgage ran for two years the commission probably would be 16 per cent and the interest 7 per cent; for three years, 18 per cent, same interest. I have known of instances where as much as 25 per cent was charged."

In such an excessive charge as the last, the commission on \$2000 second mortgage would amount to \$500, and if at five per cent would total \$420, or a combined payment of \$920 for the use of \$1260 in actual money for three years.

HAS ONE GOOD FACTOR

"This, however, should be said of second mortgage rates," added Mr. Curtis. "It is true that they sometimes discourage the individual of small means who wants to build a home but just falls short of the means to finance it. At the same time they often shut out the weak builder and others who, if financing were too easy, would try to operate on a shoe-string and get into difficulties they could not overcome. In other words the good side of these high charges is that they have served to restrict speculative building."

"What we need is a basis of fact. Charges have grown up in different cities along different lines, until today they are levied indiscriminately. The mortgage and finance division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards has taken this question up in earnest and we hope to make a substantial beginning toward its solution this year."

15 to 18 Per Cent Rates
Shown in Louisville Survey

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 25 (Special)—Second mortgage interest rates in Louisville run around 6 per cent, plus discount fees, which brings the total up to as high as 15 or 18 per cent, depending on the time the second mortgage runs, according to authorities here. The discount is subtracted from the amount of the loan. The system here, Mr. Heatt observes, is not so much of a hardship as it appears.

Second Mortgage Problem
National, Kansas City Reports

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25 (Special)—Interest amounting to 6 and 7 per cent is charged on Kansas City second mortgages. These, if they are marketed, must be discounted anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent. The discount, which often is figured in at the time the mortgage is made, varies with the estimated value of the property.

The second mortgage is regarded here as a problem by both building and real estate interests. These explain that the problem is in no sense local, but national. Home building operations in Kansas City are well up to market demands, and several times in the last four years have been ahead of demand.

**ALLIED AMBASSADORS
TO DEBATE VIOLATIONS**

PARIS, April 27.—A meeting of the Allied Council of Ambassadors has been called for next Wednesday to take up the supplementary report of Marshal Foch, as head of the Allied Military Committee, on the German violations of the Versailles Treaty.

Japanese From California Are to Farm Lands in Ohio

Colony of 500 Will Locate in Richland County and Take Individual Leases

MANSFIELD, O., April 25 (Special Correspondence)—Five hundred Japanese will be brought from Imperial Valley, Calif., to lease and farm the mucklands between Plymouth and Willard, Richland County, according to an announcement by J. O. Parsons of Plymouth, this county's president of the Ohio Farms Company, which owns the land. The Japanese will take over 1500 acres.

Work on the construction of 50 houses to shelter the first 50 families of the colony will begin at once, Mr. Parsons said. The land he added, is being reclaimed and prepared for the tenants, many of whom are citizens of the United States through birth in Hawaii. The oriental tenants are expected to pay a good rental price. Most of the land, Mr. Parsons said, already has been reclaimed.

It had been the intention of the company to bring in the better class of southern Europeans for colonization purposes, but it is stated that a sufficient number of these could not be induced to come here to properly farm 4000 acres of land owned by the company. For this reason it became necessary to change the original

policy. This led to the investigation of the Japanese.

Fifty families are expected here by July. Some of them will come at once, the remainder after they complete the harvest of their California crops. It is expected that at least 100 families totaling 500 persons will be on the mucklands eventually. The crops will be put in the land this spring. Lettuce, celery, onions and other vegetables, the most suitable products of the soil, will be raised.

Commenting on the character of these Japanese as citizens, Mr. Parsons said that the pastor of the Japanese church they attended at Oberlin College, Oberlin, O., and the members of the committee which has been investigating the proposition are graduates of American colleges and universities. The families that will be brought here are Christians and Americanized, he declared, and added that they are taking up the leases individually.

The coming of these Japanese to Ohio brings the first colony of farmers of that nationality into this State and will place Ohio third in the number of Japanese in the United States, it is estimated here.

SAFE DRIVING LAW ASSURED

Jail Terms to Be Mandatory for Drunken Driving Second Offenders

Emancipation Work Encouraged by Another Grant of 3,900,000 Rupees

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, April 27—Khatmandu messages report that a prompt and willing response has been made to the antislavery appeal issued by the International Slavery Appeal.

The work of emancipation, already well advanced, has been further encouraged by the grant of another 3,900,000 rupees for this purpose, making the total grant 5,300,000.

The plea for the abolition of slavery has been so successful that it has been found possible to do away with the period of seven years during which emancipated slaves originally bound were to continue their labors with former masters.

Slaves are brought daily from various parts of the kingdom to gather at Khatmandu durbars—councils—at which the Maharajah declares them free men.

FEDERAL CLUBS SEEK TO AROUSE LAGGARD VOTER

New Organization Also Would Establish College of Political Science

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27—Arousing every citizen of the country to cast his ballot at the polls at every election, impressing voters with the value of good citizenship, and ultimately the establishment of a college of political science in the National Capital, are among the purposes of the National Association of Federal Clubs, with headquarters in Washington.

The association is really a nucleus for a large number of local clubs to be formed in the cities of the country, one to each city. Four have already been organized, and are now on a working basis, in Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and New York, it was announced at association headquarters today, with another in the process of formation and about to have its organization completed, located in Indiana.

Apathetic Voter Objective

Steadily decreasing interest in voting has been manifested since the presidential election of 1896, when 78 per cent of the citizens eligible to vote cast their ballots, according to figures compiled by the association. This ratio went down to 61 per cent in 1912, with a slight upward trend to 70 per cent in 1916, after which there was a sharp drop in 1920, the percentage being 49 and in 1924 slightly below 50, or, to be exact, 49.7. It is pointed out by the department of research of the association, headed by Alfred Anthony, that in the latter year President Coolidge received 26.8 per cent of the eligible vote.

Inception in 1855

Dr. Walter M. W. Spilman, new president of the University of Texas, was chosen to deliver the chief address at the first evening session.

He was to discuss modern factors in child education. May Day exercises by Austin school children in the university stadium and tree planting exercises are among the novel features of the program.

The organization had its beginning in thought and ideals as long ago as 1855 when mothers' meetings were held in connection with the inauguration of the kindergarten movement in the United States. It was, however, in 1897—February 17—that the present organization, under the name of National Congress of Mothers, was founded in Washington. It was Mrs. Theodore W. Birney of that city, heading a large group of men and women drawn together by a common appeal—the highest welfare of children and the manifold interests of the home—who realized her dream of an intelligent and sympathetic motherhood in the founding of the congress.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, at that time widely known for her interest in the welfare of children, financed the movement. The annual celebration of Founders' Day (or Child Welfare Day) on Feb. 17 has become an international observance when appropriate tributes are paid to these women in hundreds of parent-teacher associations throughout all parts of the land.

Name is Changed

With increasing realization of the essential importance of active cooperation between the home and the school, the name was changed in 1908 to National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. In 1924, the marked participation of fathers in the work brought about a request for the more inclusive name now designating the organization.

Aims and purposes adopted by the founders have guided the activities of the congress throughout its 29 years of service for the childhood of America. It was foreseen by the early leaders that the home side of a child's education was dominant, forced in his life and their stated aims pointed toward that side, making parental intelligence and guidance the great purpose of the organization's activity.

To raise the standard of the home, to develop wiser, better-trained parents, to interest men and women to work together for truer, purer homes, to surround the child with that wise care in the impressionable years that will make good citizens, to bring into closer relation the home and the school, that parents and teachers may co-operate intelligently and constructively in the education of the child, and to rouse the whole community to its responsibility for the moral, civic and educational environment of its children—these.

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AUSTIN HOST TO TEACHERS AND PARENTS

Enforcement, Clean Press, Censorship, Are Topics at Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex., April 27 (Special)—Delegates to the 29th annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, representing a membership of about 700,000 mothers and educators, have met here to advance their program of work for children.

The discussions are to cover a wide range of subjects, including law enforcement in the United States and its relation to the home, the educational influence of the daily newspaper, motion picture censorship, child labor, and other social questions of current importance.

Men are having a prominent place in the proceedings this year for the first time in the history of the organization which, until last year, had been known as the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations.

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Dispersed by the police, they obtained reinforcements and besieged the police stations in various towns in the area. Scores of arrests were made.

Analysis of the election returns made by the adherents of Dr. Marx have left these anti-Nationalist elements far from discouraged, even in the face of their decisive defeat in yesterday's test. They point out that the total ballots cast by the opposition to Hindenburg, the supporters of Dr. Marx and Herr Thaelmann were more than half of the total vote, or 51.7 per cent.

Inauguration in May

The inauguration of Von Hindenburg will be impossible until the official count of the ballots is verified. It is estimated that this cannot be accomplished before May 10, at the earliest.

As the field marshal throughout his campaign insisted upon the "cleansing of public life," there seems likely to be a considerable conflict over public office.

It is pointed out that many of his followers appear doomed to disappointment, as the unquestionably large number of those who voted for him in the naive belief that with his election everything would be changed and the "golden age" be restored, will have to face the facts that the President's powers are extremely limited. The President's authority is negative, and the opposition parties have considerably more seats in the Reichstag than the political organizations which supported the field marshal.

MARY IDEAL WAS PEOPLE'S UNION

BERLIN, April 27 (AP)—Wilhelm Marx, candidate of the Center, Socialist and Democratic parties, comprising the Republican bloc, for the German Presidency, strove for the attainment of what he called the German "Volksgemeinschaft," that is, a union of the German people irrespective of party affiliations, for the twofold purpose of re-establishing Germany's position as a free nation and of having Germany play its part within the family of nations for the advancement of humanity.

For this ideal he strove when he was asked to become Chancellor in November, 1923, and out successfully did he form a cabinet in which neither the Socialists nor the German Nationalists were represented. In 1924 he worked again with infinite patience toward the achievement of this end, and retired only when it became evident that in order to stay in power he must constitute a one-sided Government.

His attempts to form a Prussian cabinet on a broad basis in the early months of 1925 were prompted by that same desire to realize his coveted "Volksgemeinschaft." In accepting the nomination for the presidency he pledged himself to continue his efforts for the unification of the German people.

A tremendous task confronted him when he became Chancellor. Germany had almost collapsed under the chancellors of Dr. Wilhelm Cuno and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, and something had to be done quickly. He believed the only choice for Germany was to accept the Dawes report. In this spirit he himself headed a delegation that confronted the allies in London in the summer of 1924. He is generally credited with having made an excellent impression on the allied representatives.

On his return to Germany he centered all his activities on persuading the Reichstag to adopt laws that would translate the recommendations of the Dawes report into practical politics.

Dr. Marx has also favored Germany's entry into the League of Nations on the presupposition, however, that Germany must not be party to any aggressive pact.

FURTHER STUDY FOR ELEVATED

Senate Approves Majority Report and Action by House Predicted

Abbott S. Rice, Senator from Newton, moved to substitute for the resolution calling for further study of the Public Control Act a bill extending this control of the Boston Elevated Railway for 10 years after 1928, reducing the guaranteed dividend on common stock from 6 to 5 per cent, setting aside 1/2 per cent earnings on the common stock for a fund for capital improvements, and issuing \$400,000 equipment serial notes maturing July 1, 1948. He moved that further consideration be put over to tomorrow, but this did not prevail.

Charles C. Warren, Senator from Arlington, asked the Senate to adopt his bill extending public control for 20 years while Walter E. McLean, Senator of Fall River, supported passing the bill growing out of the majority report of the legislative committee which had studied the Elevated problem last year providing that further study for a year be given the entire subject.

One voice votes Mr. Rice's proposition was defeated as was the extension of public control for 20 years and the plan for continuation of the commission to study the whole question of the future of the road so far, at least, as the state is concerned passed by a decisive voice vote majority. No roll call was asked.

This afternoon the question came up in the House where it is proposed the action there will be the same as that of the Senate this morning.

LIGHTING RATE PACT BEING NEGOTIATED

City of Boston Has Withdrawn Its Petition

When the Department of Public Utilities resumed hearings today on the petition of the City of Boston and the Boston American that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston be required to reduce its rates, H. Manley Ives, counsel for the company, announced that the city has withdrawn its petition after an agreement with the company whereby it is hoped that a rate reduction will be effected.

According to the understanding, the company will reduce the retail rate, the one affecting householders and other small consumers, to 8 1/2 cents in the name of the Commonwealth, alliances and other treaties with foreign powers. Also, it names ambassadors for service abroad and receives ambassadors to Germany.

In the matter of depreciation charges, the company is willing to make the reduction provided the Department of Public Utilities makes proper provision in the matter of depreciation charges. The retail rate now is 9 1/2 per cent of gross revenue.

INDIA FREIGHT LINE ADDING FOUR SHIPS

Boston Service to Be Extended to Fortnightly Sailings

Launching of the first four new modern steel freighters, especially constructed for the India-Boston trade recently inaugurated by the Brocklebank-Cunard service, was reported today in advices received by the local officials from Liverpool.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Middlesex Club: President Grant anniversary dinner, Hotel Somerset.

Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants: Annual meeting, Hotel Somerset.

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building.

Business Women's League of the Y. W. C. A.: Franklin Watkins gives illustrated lecture on "The Century," April 26, 7:30, Beacon Street, 7:30.

Woman's Club: Mrs. B. B. Hosking speaks on "Turkey and the Near East," Pilgrim Hall, 7:45.

Illustration of photographs and sketches relating to the life and work of John Singer Sargent, Boston Public Library.

Jazzman College: Entertainment for \$10,000 bond fund, Goddard Gymnasium, Tufts College.

John R. Knapp: Bishop: Chard Powers Smith reads from his poem in aid of the Macdowell Colony, 110 Mt. Vernon Street, 8:15.

Technical School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Association of Western Union Employees: Annual dinner, Hotel Breezeway—Morse anniversary banquet, addresses by Western Union officials and Mayor Curley, Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Music: Symphony Hall: Boston Symphony orchestra, 8:30.

Theaters: B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:8, "Copley" ("Grumpy," 5:15; "Plymouth" ("Rose-Marie," 8:8).

Photoplays: "The Last Laugh," State.

WBZ, Boston, and Springfield, Mass. (283.3 Meters) 7:30 p. m.—University extension course in English literature, 10th floor, lecture on John Masefield, by Prof. Robert Emmens Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, course un-

tilled.

WBZ, Boston, and Springfield, Mass. (283.3 Meters) 8 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music, Mrs. William H. Stewart, director, dance, Shepard Colonial Dance Orchestra.

Billy Loszec, 7:35—Concert, H. Conley Plaza, 7:35—Dinner, From Home Beautiful, 7:35—Exposition at Michael's, 7:35—Dinner, the Ridgeonians Orchestra, and a talk by Chester L. Campbell, 8:30—Varied program.

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Choruses of Eight Nations Enter "Music Week" Contest

Prize "Sing" to Open Boston's Second Annual Festival
Conservatories Plan "Open House"—School-houses to Center Community Music

Theodore B. Tu, research student, Teachers' College of Columbia University, is to sing a group of Chinese folk songs at the children's contest of foreign singing groups to be given at Symphony Hall next Sunday afternoon as a part of "Music Week" activities.

In conjunction with Mr. Tu's appearance will be a mixed chorus of 40 of his compatriots who will sing two Chinese anthems, "Long Live the Republic" and "China, Glorious." These will not be in contest, but an additional feature of the program. Richard Burgin, concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is to be soloist of the day, giving a group of violin selections.

Choruses of eight nationalities are entered in the contest. The groups represented are the men's choruses of the Swedish, Danish and Dutch and mixed choruses of the French, Spanish, Armenian, Polish and German. Prizes of \$250, \$100 and \$50 will be awarded at the close of the program.

Choral Contest Prizes

Dr. Archibald T. Davison, Frederick P. Converse and Thomas W. Surette are the judges. The contest is under the auspices of Community Service of Boston, Inc., and the Women's Municipal League in cooperation with the National Civic Federation, Cosmopolitan Club and the Women's Education Association.

A training program, carried out in Boston's first civic music festival last year, is to give its first public performance at the St. James Theater on the afternoon of May 10. Under the leadership of Edward Boatner, organizer of the Negro choristers, a program of Negro religious and folk songs will be presented.

Music studios and conservatories and music departments of colleges

and universities are to keep open house from May 4 to 9, the public being invited to attend its classes and inspect its accommodations. Last year a similar invitation was accepted by large numbers of children and grownups.

The Parent-Teacher Associations throughout Massachusetts are planning special activities for "Music Week," making of the schoolhouse civic center for community sings, special talks on music and special music programs. Some are to give pay concerts to raise money for the purchase of a phonograph and records for the school.

Will Reach Half Million

W. Irving Bullard, financial chairman and treasurer of the Boston Civic Music Festival, makes the statement that Boston spends practically \$500,000 a year for grand opera, orchestras and high class concerts for about 10,000 of its people, while the Boston "Music Week" committee needs but \$10,000 to put on its festival for 500,000 people. Moreover it provides for group participation, more than 100,000 persons taking part, in providing good music that 500,000 will hear.

School children throughout the city, the choirs and congregations of all religious denominations, school and civic bands and orchestras, choral societies, pianists, violinists and singers, are combining to make the week musical in public and private institutions, factories, shops, schools, churches, homes, parks, in the air and everywhere, he points out.

The object is to upbuild a musical community, with music definitely a feature in the life of the home and the individual, and taking form in many outward expressions of organization, concerts, operas and contests.

Music in Boston

John Coates

John Coates, tenor, gave a recital last night in the Copley Theater. Edward Harris was the accompanist. The program was composed of Shakespeare songs. Each song was given in two settings, alternately old and modern.

As far as the music was concerned, the moderns fared rather badly. The older settings never came before the hearer and the text, but those of more modern times often attempted to paint in tones things which were better left to the hearer's imagination. The modern composers were fairly unfamiliar. They did not stir an ardent desire to hear more of their music. The estimably academic Parry provided a setting of the English ballad type for "Take, O take those lips away." Edward German's "It was a lover and his last kiss" was hardly more than a pale imitation of Morley et al. and Ireland's "When daffodils" was strangely ineffective.

Mr. Coates' singing was thoroughly delightful. What a pleasure to hear the words of our native tongue sung so musically and clearly! What a pleasure to hear real music! What a pleasure

Lillian Prudden

Lillian Prudden, soprano, gave a recital in Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon. William D. Strong, pianist, played the accompaniments for Miss Prudden, as well as a group of pieces from Macdowell.

Mr. Strong plays with spontaneity, as though he were improvising, and he makes the music sound part of himself. His audience quickly grasped the beauties of his style and

John McCormack

John McCormack gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. He was assisted by Edwin Schneider, accompanied; Lauri Kennedy, violinist, and John P. Mar-

World News in Brief

Washington—The number of privately owned vessels of the American Merchant Marine in service April 1 was 24 greater than on Jan. 1, the Shipping Board's Bureau of Research announces, while the number laid up declined by 17.

New York—The memory of Samuel T. Untermyer, inventor of the teletypewriter, was honored at ceremonies held at his statue in Central Park, in commemoration of his one-hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary, under the auspices of the Eastern Brokerage Division, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

New York—New York's street signal lights for motorists have been changed to the eleventh annual annual light for the use practically everywhere else in the country. Much to the relief of motorists and pedestrians, red will at last mean "stop" in New York, and green, "go ahead," after four years of just the opposite.

New York—The eleventh annual convention of the Girl Scouts will be held in Boston, May 18 to 24. It is announced by Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, chairman of the program committee. More than 500 leaders of the movement are expected to attend.

Ortensburg—Opening of the Lachine Canal in the St. Lawrence River for the first time this year will cause an unusual rush of shipping at both ends of this passage.

Glasgow (A) — James Brownlie, a Glasgow street sweeper for the past five years, was elected recently a member of the city education authority. He will not give up his job on the street, for his trade-union comrades have agreed to do his work during the time he attends meetings of the educational body.

Helsingfors, Finland (A) — One of the features of a radio made by the Central Radio and Telephone Preparation Co. of Helsingfors, Finland, is a proposal that 100,000,000 marks of state funds be set aside for a state war cash reserve, to be deposited with foreign banking houses under the supervision of the State Exchequer Department. (See last column.) The report discusses the ways in which different countries have deposited their war emergency funds, and comes to the conclusion that the best form of such reserve in stores and supplies within the country.

accorded him sincere and hearty applause. The Prelude and the Rigaudon of this group seemed the best, the first being vibrant with emotion, the second bounding with light yet sure movement. As for the accompaniments, their sensitiveness to the singer's moods and their fluency made them commendable.

Miss Prudden's choice and arrangement of music lent good setting for her resonant, clear, and often stirring voice. She sang a group of seventeenth century airs, some American songs—Homer, Carpenter and Chadwick—and three of the choicest products of the modern French school of writing from Faure, the exquisite "Les Roses d'Isphahan" and "Nell," and Debussy's exotically "Mandoline."

This singer's voice has a resilient fluency which transforms a delicate softness into exquisite subtleties. Especially fine was Miss Prudden's conclusion of the "Roses d'Isphahan." If she lacks as yet evenness of texture, and an absolute similarity of resonance, nevertheless she bestows on her music shadings and contrast, clear enunciation, and, best of all, a keen musical intelligence.

"Hansel and Gretel"

The New England Conservatory of Music presented "Humperdinck's 'Hansel und Gretel'" in the Boston Opera House Saturday afternoon. Wallace Goodrich conducted and the cast was made up of present and former students of the Conservatory, with the exception of Maria Claessens of the Chicago Opera Company, who sang "The Witch." The others were: Peter Charles Pearson; Gertrude Marion Duffie; Hansel; Jeska Swartz Morris; Irene Berne; Jessie Fisher Butler; Samson; Hazel Dunlap; Dean; Pauline Clancy.

The performance was for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Conservatory, and the house appeared to be filled. This large audience was warmly appreciative, and it is pleasant to be able to record that its enthusiasm was well justified.

Parent-Teacher Associations is the name given to local groups operating in all communities and in cooperation with thousands of schools throughout the United States. The marked growth of parent-teacher associations in the last four years in both numerical strength and effectiveness has made the organization the dominant activity of home and school. Less than five years ago the total membership in the United States was 200,000, many states then being without definite organization, though local parent-teacher groups were active in places where men and women of vision had ventured to lead the community centering about the school.

In several states the development has been spectacular. In 1924, Delaware, with 327 associations, 242 being white and 85 Negro, reported an increase of 50 per cent. California had increased in numerical strength in May, 1924, when 80,000 active members were on the roll. In 1922 Nebraska had, 2000 and in 1924 5000 members.

Constructive Policy

At the national convention of 1924, Minnesota won the banner for the largest per cent of increase in membership for the year. Its striking increase was based on inspiration gained at the convention of 1923, at which the total membership had increased by 100 per cent.

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SUNSET STORIES

The Band Gets New Uniforms

IT WAS after School, and the Band, whose members had been improving their time with study, was coming home with Alfred to practice in his father's back yard. John, Henry, James, and William had their harmonicas in their pockets, but it was necessary to go home the way so that each of them could set his trombone, Jo his drum, and Walter his tin whistle. Even if one belongs to a band one doesn't take a drum or a trombone to school with him, and Walter's tin whistle was too long and thin to carry comfortably in his pocket.

There is something about spring that makes people think of new clothes, and perhaps this happens because everything in sight seems to be putting on new clothes. The trees have new clothes of leaves, and the fields have new clothes of grass, and John's Red Sox look as if he had come straight from a clothing store where they sold new clothes for robins. Anyhow that is how it is, and so it is not surprising that the Band was talking about clothes.

"What this Band needs," said William, "is some new uniforms."

"I wish we had real uniforms," said Henry. "Of course we can make some new paper caps. But that isn't a real uniform."

"You remember my Uncle Bill," said Alfred, "and how we met him at the station and escorted him when he came to visit. Well, I heard him say that same thing to my mother."

Where Spring Begins

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

IN THE early days of March while the north wind still held New England in its grip, and the snow banks were yet in evidence along the stone walls, we, "the lady is blue" and myself, impatience for the season of sunshine and flowers, and the companionship of our feathered friends, set out to find where Spring begins. As Spring always comes up from some indefinite place to the southward, we reasoned that if we turned our steps in that direction, we would be sure to meet it on the way, perchance to find its starting place, and as it were, surprise it in its lair.

After a night's ride, the first signs of Spring appeared in the greening lawns of Maryland, and her fields of winter-wheat. At Washington, beautiful capital city, a brief halt gave opportunity hastily to drive to the Lincoln Memorial, majestically set on the banks of the historic Potomac, enabling us to see the statue of the Great Emancipator. Here the vernal lawns in summer-green fairly glowed in the brilliant sunshine, while from the shrubbery which flanks the Greek temple on either hand issued the melodious canticles of that sure harbinger of the Spring, the song sparrow, sprightly, full-throated and free from all trace of the harshness sometimes noted in our best singers, following the silence of the songless months of winter. These were unmistakable signs of the season's oncoming.

In Virginia, jonquils and daffodils were abloom in the open, and we caught hurried glimpses of several bands of the birds that are mighty hosts on its way to invade the forest-fields, and parks of the northland. Meadow larks and grackles, flickers and bluebirds, robins and song sparrows formed the outpost of the advancing company. In the Carolinas, the dainty blooms of cherry and peach tree added a cheerful note to the otherwise rather gloomy landscape, and along the swamps, bursting buds gave sure evidence of the new season. Only the mistletoe, it seemed, failed to respond to the magic touch of Spring, for it had lost the lustre of the Christmas season. Here and there in the shelter of the woods were small patches of ground covered tightly with white cloth—apparently nurseries for seedlings that protected from the frost.

Waking In Florida

Darkness shut from view the pine lands of South Carolina, and in northern Florida the morning light revealed unfamiliar scenes, in which palm, palmetto, and the pleasure Spanish moss first attract northern eyes. The trees and palms and fields were in full verdure, and the trees were putting on their spring garb; the birds were in song, and spring flowers in bloom. In the face of such evidence the realization came that we were too late to witness the beginning of Spring, for the drama of the seasons was well under way and we must be content to witness its progress with every mile traversed toward the south. That we were too late for the curtain raising by no means lessened our enjoyment of earth's most inspiring pageant, the northward march of the all-transforming Spring.

Hailing briefly in Jacksonville, gateway to the Peninsula, we turned inland to the little river town of Palatka, prettily set by the wide-sweeping waters of the majestic St. Johns, the largest river in the United States, flowing northward. There, it seemed, Spring had already advanced into Summer. There in the first third of March was displayed all the splendor of the northern June—brilliant flowers, summer sunshine, and happy song; the soft air, heavy with the odor of orange blooms, was vocal with the music of many birds, the mocking bird being by far the most conspicuous as well as the most brilliant of all the chorus. Just outside our window he revelled, shouted, and chortled in a medley of notes which fully es-

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VETO IS SOUGHT BY R. I. WOMEN

Governor Pothier Is Asked to Return Bill Modifying Educational Law

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27 (Special)—The Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs will ask Gov. Aram J. Pothier today to veto the Nessitt-Balhamur bill, which amends the educational code to restrict the authority of the State Board of Education over private and parochial schools and nullifies the effect of the teaching-in-English session.

The federation, adopted on Saturday a resolution deplored passage, soon after the bill was enacted in the closing hours of the Legislature's session. Women's organizations had

nowhere such a devious stream.

Save in fancy or in dream,

manifestly never traversed the winding way of this turbid river. So crooked is it that, but for the sun, we would quickly have lost all sense of direction.

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Art News and Comment—Musical Events

John Neagle, in a Comprehensive Exhibit

Philadelphia, April 18

Special Correspondence

ONE more the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts has turned research worker in its effort to reconstruct the once strong foundation of early American art in the days when painters considered themselves craftsmen rather than artists, and with other business men of their time advertised their wares in the financial journals.

Such were both Thomas Sully and John Neagle, yet time is rapidly pronouncing them painters in high degree, a valuation which, a century hence, will be bestowed judgment upon those of our own era who scorn craftsmanship and rely for fame upon the fickle adulation of the tea table, or the advertising power of eccentricity.

The first comprehensive exhibition of the works of John Neagle ever assembled has opened at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where, in past generations, the names of almost all the great artists of the day were blazoned upon the honor role. So Neagle returns, after a half century of obscurity, to be hailed by those who appreciate sound workmanship and vigorous portraiture as one of America's elect in nineteenth century art.

Vibrant as he was to all the art influences of his time, eager to learn, yet absorbing the fundamentals of his craft through observation rather than through instruction, John Neagle reveals in his work something of Stuart, something of Sully, but more that is identified uncompromisingly with his own way of seeing things, with that soundness of mentality and understanding which have brought the stamp of sincerity, the strength of manhood to the stroke of his brush, the shaping power of his hand.

A Vigorous Painter

The personality of men answered more nearly the masculine urge of Neagle's own nature. While the portrait of Miss Anna Gibbon Johnson, daring in color, is reminiscent of Sully's interpretations of women; while that of Dr. Thomas Tucker Smiley, a brilliant impression, painted under the influence of Stuart, is aided by time in the softening of its flesh tones and regement of its form—that which is most characteristic of the genius of Neagle may be found in the rendering of Dr. William Potts Dewees.

Neagle used perspective with telling effect in the staging of a portrait. There are many instances in the comprehensive exhibition of his works where character is projected by the receding of room lines, or the trend of a stairway or balustrade. So simple is the powerful portrait of Dr. Dewees that its consummate artistry requires close analysis to comprehend. All the intricacies of light and shade, of depth and density have been tackled by this early American painter, fearlessly, with a courage and a result to be envied by contemporary portraitists.

The Dewees Portrait

The simplicity of this Dewees portrait is the simplicity of knowledge, where richness of varied detail is held within the bounds of composition to such remarkable purpose that it dramatizes the central figure. No less than three pictures hang complete on the diagonal wall at the right, while three more are suggested; metal desk ornaments, figure-table throw, a white plume pen all break with interplay of color, form, and light, the figure's environment. To the left, in an recessive, a massive column appears in the middle distance, a reddish chair, with woodwork lighted at the side of the standing figure. The lines of the perspective recede into the cool, restful, and neutral space beyond, against which stands Dr. William Potts Dewees, his head in full light, its tousled hair again lending accent to the composition, the fine strong features, the purposeful and keen glance set against the white of the tall stock collar.

The painting of the coat is again masterly. Although Neagle introduces detail where it will add form and composition, he deletes when it offends his sense of artistry. One may note the high lights on cravat, the white notes in the pictures on the wall, the white of the plume pen, the light on the chair arm, and on the metal fab at the figure's waist, carrying down with definite and purposeful accent to the white paper scroll held tightly in the hand, and shot with light and shade, a bar of shadow crossing it divides the accent and leads the eye to the lower edge of the canvas, thus completing the impression. It is a masterly painter who may thus arrange effect to give in the twinkling of an eye a sweeping and vital sense of personality and environment. A lesser genius would have toyed with accessories to the detriment of the big impression. Not so Neagle who, when he thought it best, removed coat buttons to give full sweep to the mass of the painting.

Significance of Subject

Neagle, one feels, was a painter peculiarly susceptible to vital personalities. But as a portraitist, he was doubtless forced to portray many characters in whom he had little or no interest. Then his art fell to the level of a painter's job, and the result was a potboiler. When he painted Dr. Dewees he felt the man's keen mentality; when he painted "Mrs. Thomas McCready" he produced a wooden doll, or in "Joseph Claypole Clark" a cardboard cutout. Yet even when he fell from his own standard of craftsmanship, he still clung to some characteristic fea-

ture. Seldom, except perhaps, in his renderings of children, did he miss altogether the spark of personality. The strength of his conceptions is, in fact, their most salient feature. His brush played about the structure of the frontal bone, and produced a surprising assemblage of men with powerful brows and large noses. They were men with a keen interest and purpose in life, whose activities were reflected in the environment provided by the painter. Thus Thomas Birch is shown with a palette in his hand, and a small marine in the background as evidence of his life work; William Strickland is shown

with spring flowers. The reading of it was spontaneous and altogether satisfying. The conductor asked Henri de Busscher, the splendid oboist, to acknowledge his share of the applause.

"L'Apprenti Sorcier," by Dukas was read with full understanding of the magnificent orchestration, the varying rhythms and delightful humor. Here is true program music, and one who does not know the story is at sea with lack of understanding.

The "American Caprice" by Schenfeld, with the composer conducting, was not distinguished in the dramatic material or treatment. Negro themes were employed with scarcely any development, most of them coming to a cadence. These many stops became tiresome, and made the piece seem disconnected. The instrumentation lacked color and imagination and was dry and uninteresting. Such a contribution under the title "American" will not help the cause of the American composer.

The concert closed with a brilliant performance of the prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

The Women's Symphony Orchestra, Henry Schoenfeld, conductor, gave its second and last concert of the season this week. The following program was presented:

Wedding March from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn

Symphony, D Major (Kochel 504). Mozart

Concerto for Flute and Piano

Scherzando for Flute and Strings

Group of Piano Soli "Fantasie Orientale" Clerbols

The orchestra sounded like an entirely different organization, under the baton of Walter Henry Rothwell, guest conductor for the Mozart Symphony. The members need the strict discipline and scholarly supervision of a conductor of Mr. Rothwell's attainment to make them play with precision of attack, tonal balance and clean-cut phrasing, in which they have been sadly deficient.

Salvador Ordóñez, Mexican pianist, introduced a concerto by a fellow-countryman, Ponce, which was well conceived and well played. With stronger themes this concerto would be a real find, as it is brilliant and grateful, but the themes are too ordinary to compel lasting attention.

A Serenade, by Henry Schoenfeld, for flute and strings, was beautifully played by Helen Mead-Little. A new number, by Clerbols of Santa Barbara, "Fantasie Orientale," revealed sincere musicianship, originality and a fine command of instrumentation.

"Merchant of Venice" Revived in Vienna

VIENNA, April 1 (Special Correspondence)—The cycle of Shakespearean plays at the Burgtheater was continued with the buoyant production of "The Merchant of Venice" under the direction of Herr Franz Heterich, who also took the small part of the Doge. Albert Heine took the part of Shylock. He seemed somewhat shunted into the background, and the artistry of his acting dimmed under the glare of the more popular buffoonery of the rest of the cast. Franz Hößling, as the Merchant, was dignified. Else Wohlmut made a statuesque and heroic Portia.

Fraulein Alma Seidl, as the "Bäuerin," servant boy of Shylock, made a roguish youth with large brown eyes and a Burne-Jones head of curly hair. Her obvious and natural enjoyment of her part was a treat. The scenery was interesting, that curtains were dropped at the edge of the stage bearing vast copies of ancient Gobelin tapestries, recording scenes in Venice. The effect was good. The subject of the Gobelins varied with the story of the play.

The closing concert proved the progress of the orchestra in the six years of its existence. The Brahms' D major symphony was a happy section. It breathes something of the joy and spontaneity of Haydn and Mozart, a happy contrast to the C minor Symphony by the same master which opened the season last fall. Compared to the titanic, compelling first symphony, with its themes almost submerged in a heavy network of intricate counterpart and polyphony, this second one is like a ray of light on meadows covered

with his architect's tools against the background of a building of his designing; Thomas Pyn Cope, the founder of the first line of packets between Philadelphia and Liverpool and president of the Mercantile Library Company, sits by a table on which appears an imitation of his life story prints while beyond a ship sails the sea. In the full length portraits of Henry Clay there appear as background accessories the symbols of nationality and the problems of pioneer life as seen in ships in agriculture, and in industry.

His Pictorial Feeling

In his sketches, Neagle also revealed his ability as a picture maker.

A tiny rendering of a lady blown by the wind, as she reaches the top stair, reveals an interest in figure action quite modern in effect. And the sketches of Indians show a century-old background for what contemporary artists are beginning to appreciate in the little art colony at Paos, N. M.

It were impossible to note in detail all the interesting characteristics of Neagle's work, its rise to the heights, its fall to mediocrity. The Brahms' D major symphony was a happy section. It breathes something of the joy and spontaneity of Haydn and

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Photograph by W. Vivian Chappel

DR. WILLIAM POTTS DEWEES, A NEAGLE PORTRAIT

Los Angeles Orchestra Closes Sixth Season

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 18

(Special Correspondence)—The 1924-1925 season of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra closed with an interesting program which was typical of the discriminating taste of the conductor, Walter Henry Rothwell. His programs are always deeply rooted in the best of the German school. Whenever possible a classic symphony and an excerpt from Wagner are given. One is almost always assured of hearing these, the only departure being a refreshing morsel of the modern school or a variation in the offering of the soloists.

We have had a distinguished list of soloists this season, and some interesting works by these moderns: Ravel, Rabaud, Carpenter, Enesco, Honegger, Goldmark, Bliss, Hanson, Dukas and Malipiero. Three guest conductors, Arthur Bliss, Howard Hanson and Henry Schoenfeld have been invited to conduct their own works.

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HAMBURG PLANS RADICAL REFORM

Changes in Administration of Port Foreshadow New Harbor Developments

BERLIN, April 10 (Special Correspondence) — For some considerable time past the Hamburg shipping press has been publishing articles contrasting the unsatisfactory progress made by the port of Hamburg with that made by Antwerp and Rotterdam. This agitation has now led to the adoption by the Hamburg Senate of a scheme for radical reforms in the administration of the harbor, the new development having been rendered possible by the recent elections in Hamburg and the diminution of Socialist power in the Senate.

It has long been felt that it was chiefly the system of state administration that was to blame for the dearness of certain charges levied in the Elbe port. It has now been decided to substitute for this unpractical state system a thoroughly business-like form of administration similar to that already adopted with success in the case of the Hamburg gas works and water-works which are now run as mixed or semi-private undertakings.

The Aggregate Tonnage

A short time ago, when the figures of the Hamburg Trade Statistical Department were issued showing that the aggregate tonnage entering and leaving the port during February, 1925, was 2,590,000 tons, as compared with 2,073,000 tons in 1924, great disappointment was expressed that the increase, though in itself not inconsiderable, should not have been larger. It was urged that while Hamburg for the month of January and February, 1925, only showed a plus of 204,000 tons, as compared with the same period in 1924, the figures for the port of Rotterdam show an increase for January and February, 1925, as compared with the same two months in the preceding year of 257,047 tons.

Amsterdam, too, as the Hamburg press points out, is making mighty progress as compared with the Elbe port; the Amsterdam Rhine shipping trade, having in the latter half of 1924 been 25 per cent in advance of what it was in 1913.

According to the Hamburg press, one of the main reasons why trade should prefer these non-German ports is the increasingly important part played by the Rhine in Germany's overseas traffic, and it is thought that after the completion of the southwest German canal projects, Hamburg's position will be even more favorable, unless energetic measures are taken.

Difference in Charges

Although the difference in the charges levied in Antwerp is to some extent attributable to Belgian currency inflation, this cannot be offered as a reason in the case of Rotterdam where, despite the gold currency, the cost of loading and discharging cargo is lower than in Hamburg. In Rotterdam energetic efforts are being made to reduce the harbor dues in order to encourage the trade in piece goods which shows a falling off as compared with the pre-war figures.

Hamburg on the other hand has of late been inclined, says the *Fremdenblatt*, to raise its port dues and even at the present juncture the what administration board is contemplating a further increase in the berthing dues.

It is well known that the Hamburg-American Line would, if the St. Paul Quays had been converted to suit modern requirements, long ago have welcomed the opportunity of using the Hamburg side of the river instead of disembarking its passengers at Cuxhaven. The obstacle in the way

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of such reform appears here too, to have lain the bureaucratic system.

It can easily be imagined that, under these circumstances, Hamburg shipping circles will follow with keenest interest the development of the system of reform now to be inaugurated in the administration of the port.

TO INSTALL NEW CHAPTER OF EASTERN STAR TOMORROW

Institution of Corona Chapter, No. 205, Order of the Eastern Star, scheduled for April 23, at the Masonic Temple, East Longmeadow, makes the seventh new chapter of the Eastern Star to be launched in this State during the current fraternal year. Unlike a constitution ceremony, institutions are in charge of

How Rubber Came to Malaya and What It Brought With It

Tree Imported From South America Fifty Years Ago Thrives Best in Selangor on West Coast

Kuala Kangsar, Selangor, F. M. S. Special Correspondence

In Kuala Kangsar the first seven plants of Para rubber were planted, the first in the Malay Peninsula, and the manner of their arrival is as much of a romance as the manner in which they grew and formed the nucleus of one of the premier industries of the world.

With a view to supplementing the

tropical gardens, in Peradenia, Ceylon, in 1876, and 50 plants to the newly

planted Botanic Gardens at Singapore; all were lost on the voyage.

In the next year two cases of plants

were sent to Singapore; seven of

these found their way to Sir Hugh

Low, the British Resident of Perak,

who had them planted with great care. They had prospered to such an extent by 1882 that Sir Hugh stated

in that year that "seeds and plants

of Hevea Brasiliensis have been distributed to Java and Singapore, to Ceylon and India."

These famous rubber trees were

planted in the beautiful gardens of

the British Residency at Kuala Kangsar—it is one of the most lovely spots

in the whole of the Malay Peninsula.

It took a long time to establish the rubber industry of Malaya. In 1891

samples of Malayan Para rubber

were sent to the Silvertown Works

in England, to be tested, and were

pronounced to be of good quality, but

it was eight years later before sheet

rubber was prepared and placed on

the market in London, at 3s. 10d. a

pound. This was actually the first

cultivated Para rubber to be sold in

Europe. In the same year, out of the

total of 53,890 tons of the world's

supply of rubber, plantation rubber

accounted for four tons only! In 1922

the world's total supply amounted to

379,920 tons, and, of this, 354,980 tons

were plantation rubber!

The Rubber Country of Today

Now rubber is grown throughout the Peninsula, on the island of Singapore, on the east coast, in Johore, Pahang, and Kelantan, and all along the west coast—in Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Perak, Province Wellesley, Kedah and Selangor. On the whole,

it seems to do better on the west coast, and in the east, and in the rubber-growing Malaya State is undoubtedly Selangor, which lies between Perak and the Negri Sembilan, with a coast line of 100 miles, a breadth of less than 50 miles, and an area of about 3000 square miles. It consists mainly of low hills, gradually decreasing in size as they approach the coast, and giving way to almost flat land, within a few miles of the sea. Exceedingly well-watered, with rainfall of between 75 and 120 inches, and a soil which, until rubber was planted in it, had been jungle-covered and enriched with decaying matter of countless ages, this is coastal belt of Selangor.

The town of Klang where is situated the Palace of the Sultan of Selangor, is the hub of rubber-land. The district is easily accessible by railway or motor-car from Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federated Malay States, 20 miles or so distant, on the main line of the Singapore-Penang-Bangkok Railway.

In this belt some of the largest and finest rubber estates are to be found, and some of the best plantation rubber in the world is produced there.

Forests, fields of tapioca, pepper, gambier, and other articles of

gambier have been swept away, and huge areas are covered with well-matured rubber trees. Here and there in wide cleared spaces, surrounded with well laid-out gardens, one encounters the charmingly-built and very up-to-date bungalows

of the Grand Patron, who, this year, is Kenneth C. Dunlop. This is the last institution to be handled by Mr. Dunlop, who retires from office, in about

1873, sent an English botanist to South America to obtain seeds of Para rubber. He got them, and from the seeds plants were raised at Kew Gardens, in England, of which six were sent to Calcutta, where they died, the climate not suiting them.

Apparently the plants left at Kew

perished also, for another botanist

from England, from Brazil, to obtain

rubber seeds and he was

able to collect no less than 70,000

seeds of Para rubber, get them to

the coast, and evade the Brazilian

embargo. He accomplished this by

chartering a special steamer, in

which the seeds were packed with

the utmost care, and they arrived at Kew safely.

First in the Residency Garden

Of these seeds, only 4 per cent

germinated. Nearly 2000 plants,

nevertheless, were sent to the Bo-

world's supply of rubber, at that time derived from wild plants and vines in the jungle, the British Secre-

tary of State for India, in about

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JACKSON STATUE PLANNED

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22 (Special Correspondence) — The Tennessee General Assembly has appropriated \$5500 to place a statue of Andrew Jackson in Statuary Hall, Washington, where no Tennesseean ever had been enshrined. This will supplement funds already raised by the Daughters of the American Revolution. A committee, headed by Austin Peay, Governor, will award the commission for the bust at once.

WORTHY PATRON

Leading officers of the new chapter will be: Mrs. Agnes L. Outmette, Worthy Patron; George A. Barker, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Ethel R. Chandler, Associate Patron. Other officers will be appointed by the Grand Patron prior to the meeting.

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EDUCATIONAL

Music for Children in an Ideal Environment, a Shrine of Art

Philadelphia, Pa. Special Correspondence
SAMUEL FLEISHER, recipient of the Philadelphia Award of \$10,000 annually given to that man or woman who performs the most notable service for his fellow-citizens in the past year, has now dedicated the whole amount of the prize to scholarships in art for young people, at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and other art schools. But this addendum to a previous article is written to describe a new expansion of the work of the Graphic Sketch Club itself which concerns thousands of children among the teeming foreign population of the southern section of the city.

One of the buildings belonging to the club is the Romanesque Chapel with its old Italian furniture, its mural paintings in the choir, by d'Ascanzo, its lamps, sculptured figures and soft rugs that echo the footfall in the hummed and known dimness of the shrine. And through the generosity of a Philadelphia woman that chapel now becomes each Sunday afternoon a place for the ministration of chamber music with stringed instruments and voices—the best procurable.

How often the devout listener to music has desired the ideal environment while listening! Here, at last, it seems to be. You can take your place on an ancient oaken settle in an obscure corner and hardly be aware that others share with you the dim religious light, though all may feel and hear the music, and some if they wish may see the musicians, and even sit close beside them in the choir, and observe how sounds are lowered or blown into beautiful existence.

Sonnets Describe It

There is that famous sonnet of Wordsworth on King's College Chapel that describes it as a fane where "music dwells lingering" amid lofty pillars beneath a "branching roof self-poised and scooped into ten thousand cells." One recalls, inevitably, that sonnet, as violins and 'cellos lift their interweaving voices, thrashing and thrilling with a purity of sound ethereal and disembodied. But even those who know the poetry of Wordsworth fairly well have not remembered that he wrote three sonnets on King's Chapel, and in the second of these are lines that fit this music in the chapel of sordid and squalid Catherine Street in Philadelphia.

The notes luxuriate, every stone is kissed
By sound, or ghost of sound, in mazy strife.
While I sat there, a dark-eyed little girl of 9 came in gently dragging a sturdy brother of 3, with his stockings round his ankles. She explained to Mr. Fleisher in a soft Italian adagio cantabile of vowel-sounds that she brought him for half an hour only, and would then take him away, and next time would let him remain longer, that he might gradually learn to like what he heard. That process reminds me of Franz Kneisel, genius of the violin, who gives his pupils Bach, takes it away again, restores it, again subtracts it, and only lets them permanently have it after a third essay, when they have learned to like the music very much. I watched the small boy closely, as he sat on a low couch, leaning before me, his roundy head nowhere near the floor, yet never swinging. He might have been a frowzy cherub carved from stone, or a frozen image. At the end of half an hour precisely, after Schenker's Serenade, his sister took him unprotesting from the bench, overturning it with a loud clatter on the stone. Abashed, she put it right, and took him by one grimy hand and led him off the scene.

Children Set Example

One attitude of mind—if not of body—was typical of all the children. They came reverently to consider, to mark to remember, and to absorb resolutely. But not a sound of applause was heard: "I did not let them not applaud," said Mr. Fleisher, delighted. Then the children of all hues and races poured in from every part of the great, seething melting-pot that is South Philadelphia. They outnumbered older

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 26

Nearly one million people own the railroads. This diffusion of ownership ought to make for real democratization of industry.

Ingredients, formula and process of manufacture all evince themselves in the strength, flexibility and durability of paper.

What recourse have shippers or consignees when shipments of illicit products are seized by government authorities?

The "magician who purports to make dollars out of lead nickels has an enormous clientele, but no copyright on his methods.

If lean years follow the injudicious handling of money, they are but penalties for which the law of retribution makes a proviso.

The acquisition of knowledge is made incumbent by its easy access.

NOTE TO STUDENT DERIVATIVE WORDS PRONOUNCE
"playwright" millionaire copyrighted
"consignor" formulae *me*hodical
"elicit" etc. illicited lawless
in next lesson. protective embency
seizure accessible clientele
clientele incumbency

(Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.)

A Mother Teaches Son Geography

Corpus Christi, Texas
Special Correspondence

IT WAS hard to decide afterward which had been more fun, the map of resources or the mountain map. Both came after the little boy who was having his lessons at home with Mother, had learned the following things about the United States: the names of the various sections as defined in his textbook—New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, etc., and the states contained in each section; the capitals of each state and how to spell both state and capital; the trend of the principal rivers, and mountain ranges; and something of the resources of the different sections.

The mountain map came first. It would have been nice to make it down at the seashore, where the little pupil had scoured from the ocean to the morning it was begun, but she had cold weather now and the cozy living room with its open fire was a more inviting place for study. A large uncolored map of the United States was the basis for the work. It contained only state division lines, rivers, and a minimum of printing.

The map duly provided, a box of colored modeling clay was brought into use. It was the boy's own idea that where the mountains bore the name of a color, he might just as well use that color of clay. So, beginning with New England states, the Green Mountains were put in just proper place with the White Mountains in close proximity. A touch of the Berkshires, the Adirondacks, the Catskills, the Blue Mountains (right color again) came on down, until the Appalachian system was well defined. With the mountains now lifted above the level of the map, it was easier than it had been before to make the little fellow understand plateaus and lowlands and how many rivers flow out of the mountains, across the lowlands and into the great ocean.

The mountain map was several days in the making for it offered so many opportunities for instruction. When the Rockies were being constructed, the boy, contrasting their immensity with the mountains of the east, grew so lavish with the clay that a hurried trip to the 5 and 10-

"My dear," said the mother, "why have you used only the pictures of fruit and given the lovely state of Oregon only a few apple seeds?"

"Why, Mother," the boy replied, "I didn't want to waste good fruit on a lesson map, so I ate the fruit and just thought California and Oregon."

The fruit was not wasted and neither, thought the mother, was the time spent on the map of resources.

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THE HOME FORUM

Kentucky's Lover and Scribe

NO DOUBT the chief attraction of the pen of the young Kentuckian, James Lane Allen, had for the editors to whom he sent them lay in the distinctive loveliness of the descriptive passages, the paragraphs that welcomed the reader into the writer's intimate world. An almost prodigal love of nature breathed through every page. There was the great, billowy sweep of the waving blue-grass, the cool, dank aloofness of rhododendron tangles, the lilting song of the Kentucky cardinal, the scent of spring in the air or the familiar smoke of burning autumn leaves—myriad everyday experiences, illuminating to the heart of every nature lover.

If so poised and well balanced a writer could be criticized for being a shade too enamored of his subject, he indeed might be with Kentucky—courageous, romantic, chivalrous Kentucky—for his subject. Beyond her cloud-topped hills he found little that inspired his pen, but there, where chivalry and romance still walked regally, though often clad in homely blue jeans, the poet's heart gladdened with it, became almost classic in its choice of language and peculiar felicity of descriptive phrase, now gravely beautiful, and again playful and imaginative, as in his description of "Spring's House-Cleaning":

"But most I love to see Nature do her spring house-cleaning for her Kentucky, with the rain clouds for her water buckets and the winds for her brooms. What an amount of drenching and sweeping she can do in a day! How she dashes paifful and paifful into every corner till the whole earth is as clean as a new floor! Another day she attacks the piles of dead leaves, while they have lain there last October, and scatters them in a trice, so that every cranny may be sunned and aired. Or, grasping her long brooms by the handles, she will go into the woods and beat the icicles off the big trees as a housewife would brush down cobwebs; so that the released limbs straighten up like a man who has gotten out of debt, and almost say to you, joyfully: 'Now, then, we are all right again!' This done, she begins to hang up soft curtains at the forest windows and to spread over her floor a carpet of an emerald loveliness such as no mortal looms could ever have woven. And then, when she sends her invasions through the earth, and even for some tropical lands, for the birds to come and spend the summer in Kentucky."

It is highly natural that the characters that enliven these stories should partake of the qualities indigenous to Kentucky, those interesting characters that are often somewhat subordinate to the exquisite setting he makes for them. Where but in Lexington would we find "King Solomon" complacently at home? Not an overdone situation, not an unreconcilable word in the entire description of the shiftless old erstwhile Virginian loafing his years away, only to awake at last to Ken-

tucky's tragic need and to prove himself to be in actual truth "King Solomon of Kentucky," whose humble, toll-worn hand those who had scoffed at and derided him before were at last proud to grasp.

Inwoven with the charm of the natural beauty of Kentucky is the growing thread of history. With the understanding heart of a devoted lover, Mr. Allen wanders back and forth over the history of his beloved State, finding prolific subjects to immortalize. Out from the crude setting of "the green wilderness of 1795" steps the aristocratic figure of Jessica Falconer, whose sweet womanliness haunts the appealing pages of "The Choir Invisible." In a few glowing words he makes her eloquently vivid:

"Those hard toiling fingers, now grasping the heavy hoe, once used to tickle over the spinet; the small, sensitive feet, now covered with coarse shoe-packs tied with leather thong, once shone in rainbow hues of satin slippers and silk hose. A sunbonnet for a tiara of osprey plumes; a dress spun and woven by her own hand out of her own fax, instead of the stiff brocade; log in stead of troops of servants; to have been brought down to all this, and not to have been ruined by it, never to have lost distinction or been consigned by coarseness, never to have partied with grace of manner or grace of spirit, or been bent or broken or overclouded in character and ideals—it was all this that made her in his eyes a great woman, a great lady."

With admirable ease James Lane Allen approaches every subject, not avoiding any of the great issues that touched Kentucky and caused her to tighten her sails against the stiff winds of political rancor. History, politics, religion, all are treated with the same careful analysis but under all runs the deep, pure stream of the writer's love of nature. However carefully he may endeavor to depict the actualities of the periods he writes about, he is first and foremost Kentucky's lover, laughing with her when the winds blow through her untouched forests and set her little streams to merry, tinkling music; reveling in her great blue fields that stretch away into the distant hills; rejoicing in her triumphs and holding her close to his heart when misfortune strikes to threaten her.

As a great constructionist Mr. Allen has few peers; every line he has written is richly vibrant with his absolute belief in the possibility of achievement. The scenes that take place in his Kentucky villages are but counterparts of experiences that echo throughout the world.

It would be quite beyond the pale of reason to expect a man so in love with a locality as this Kentuckian with his native State to fail to respond to the delicious humor that goes hand in hand with poetic pathos, the kindly, gentle humor that is wholly devoid of sarcastic brilliancy, delicate and sweet to its core. Take, for example, his description of James Moore in the "Flute and Violin"; the parson, a Virginian who left the ministry of the Presbyterians of the Episcopalianas of his day, he who "beat the canebreaks and scoured the buffalo trails for his Virginian Episcopalianas," and who is evidently a conquest. I have heard it said by one who knew that on the edge of those West Riding moors a gardener has to put in six times the toll that he would need to use for equal results in Hampshire or Sussex.

However, the most appealing feature of the garden was the one thing that was not cultivated. There it was flanking the path, covering with yellow splendor the stones below the window, and shining like sunlight about his cottage door. It asked for no care and got none. He was not unfriendly to its presence, at least he had not interfered with it. Some gardeners would have dealt with the intruder in summary fashion. He, though he was not greatly interested in it, and did not know its name, had given it unimpeded way. That stoncrop added the authentic melody of wildness to the music of the garden. Without it the garden would have been distinctly the poorer. There is always something lacking in gardens where there are none of these wild extras, these additions to the "score" that nature herself adds. That, I think, is why the laid-out flower beds in public parks are not quite satisfying to many who see them. On man I know who keeps six gardens, refuses to have formal beds of any kind that he may have nothing in his grounds to remind him of those park flower beds. He goes in for herbaceous, tallings, for the informality of nature, for a touch of wildness. Happy are those gardens where gardeners welcome nature's own touches, where their narrow garden orthodoxy is not even excommunicating wild beauty. If nature plants you a clump of forget-me-nots, or heartsease, or a splash of stoncrop, try to include it in your scheme, to welcome it in the name of Beauty.

That the cottager did not know the name of the stoncrop is not singular to those who know the country and the country folk. They will live neighbors for fifty years to these wild growths of lane and field, and never trouble about their names. A marsh marigold is to them, so Jethers noted, just a big sort of buttercup. My cottager described the stoncrop, as he would have described a dozen varieties of neighboring wild flowers, as "a weed of some kind." And somehow I find with flowers as I feel with folks, that I never truly know them until I know their name. I want the name as the first condition of intimacy. Until I know that, there is something vitally lacking in the relationship.

One of the loveliest things in all the world is a cluster of stoncrop on an old cottage thatch; and of all the rock gardens man ever devised, is any more beautiful than stoncrop growing in an old wall?

Not only for its beauty, but also for its strategy is it admirable. Like other growing things living in unprivileged places, it has the art of making a little sustenance go a long way. Growing as it does on the bare surface of a stone, where moisture is not overabundant, it skillfully adapts itself. "It increases its bulk rather than its surface," thus avoiding over-exposure. In special water-storing cells in its succulent leaves it provides against, not a rainy day, but a dry day, and thus has something to fall back upon. From its acrid taste—another device for protection—comes its name "wall pepper." Hence its power of endurance, and its ability to beautify the barest situations. The song of the stoncrop is not only of wildness, it is a song of triumph over difficulty.

Dewdrop

Small shining drop, no lady's ring Holds so beautiful a thing.
At sun-up in the early air The sweetness of the world you snare.
Within your little mirror lie The green grass and the winged fly.
The lowest flower, the tallest tree In your crystal I can see.
Why, in your tiny globe you hold The sun himself, a midget of gold.
It makes me wonder if the world In which so many things are curled, That world which all men real call, Is not the real world at all.
But just a drop of dew instead Swinging on a spider's thread.
Eleanor Farjeon, in the Nation and the Atheneum.

Old York
(A Midday Minute)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Big Peter's boom.

Gives notice of high noon in ancient York.

And down the old "New Walk"

The clattering children turn again from school.

They chatter loud of bats or bicycles, And stalk each other by the old Blue Bridge.

The children's laughter floats on Ouse's breast,

And echoes from a pleasure-steamer dressed.

With flags as if for festival.

She whistles, too, as if indeed she knew.

Her piping shrill would certainly inspire.

A childish hand, a handkerchief or two.

Then she paddles proudly down the stream.

I stand there watching, then as in a dream.

The color goes,

And frozen ice now floats on Ouse's breast.

There are the children comfortably dressed.

In winter coats and rough and ready shoon.

And still they prattle of the toys they share.

Or cackle of some trivial episode—How Billy found a pony which he rode.

How Jock has seen a rat, or found a toad,

Or anything their memories float upon.

These snatches reach me, even as a song.

Then Peter's silence wakes me and I long

To be a child and mingle in the crowd.

Robert E. Key.

The Note of the Stonecrop

Away in Yorkshire, just below the moor-line, is a solitary cottage flanked by a lane and a stream, the lane leading up through sheep pastures to the moors. An unshapely stone cottage, that looks as though it ought to fall, but it does not. There are two gardens, one about the door, the garden proper, and one over the low wall, carved out of the field, a sort of nursery garden, for the two elderly people of the cottage do a small trade in plants and flowers, mainly in roses, chrysanthemums, and violas. Situated as this garden is, its beauty is a fine testimony; it seems the more beautiful because so evidently a conquest. I have heard it said by one who knew that on the edge of those West Riding moors a gardener has to put in six times the toll that he would need to use for equal results in Hampshire or Sussex.

However, the most appealing feature of the garden was the one thing that was not cultivated. There it was flanking the path, covering with yellow splendor the stones below the window, and shining like sunlight about his cottage door. It asked for no care and got none. He was not unfriendly to its presence, at least he had not interfered with it. Some gardeners would have dealt with the intruder in summary fashion. He, though he was not greatly interested in it, and did not know its name, had given it unimpeded way. That stoncrop added the authentic melody of wildness to the music of the garden. Without it the garden would have been distinctly the poorer. There is always something lacking in gardens where there are none of these wild extras, these additions to the "score" that nature herself adds. That, I think, is why the laid-out flower beds in public parks are not quite satisfying to many who see them. On man I know who keeps six gardens, refuses to have formal beds of any kind that he may have nothing in his grounds to remind him of those park flower beds. He goes in for herbaceous, tallings, for the informality of nature, for a touch of wildness. Happy are those gardens where gardeners welcome nature's own touches, where their narrow garden orthodoxy is not even excommunicating wild beauty.

Cervantes was careful to emphasize the calamitous character of those times.

The humblest inhabitant knows the names, at least, of Don Quixote and Cervantes, and they are very proud of the ruined inn where the Ingenious Kn gas is supposed to have met with some of his earliest adventures. The present inn of Puerto Lapide is delightfully clean and primitive. The cobbed court has its small deep well with whitewashed edge (brocal), and a bucket ready to be let down from a cord into the depths, which furnish an economy of wood in this arid country; the brooks all without doubt are not but two, streams, and straw are used for fuel, the thick layer of ashes lies high round the earthenware pots and can easily be blown into a glowing heat; this kitchen had indeed a few rough wooden shelves, but many of the doorways have no doors but simply curtains of matting, and for shutters there are blinds made of straw behind the iron rejas. The same economy of wood marks also "La Daria" (The Daily), which plies daily, as its name implies, between Villarta and Cinco Casas, a small station on the road which now runs to Don Quixote's birthplace.

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the thick layer of ashes lies high round them. At one side of the court stand grey botijos, water-jars of porous earthenware, but many of the doorways have no doors but simply curtains of matting, and for shutters there are blinds made of straw behind the iron rejas. The same economy of wood marks also "La Daria" (The Daily), which plies daily, as its name implies, between Villarta and Cinco Casas, a small station on the road which now runs to Don Quixote's birthplace.

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MANY ACTIVE STOCKS SELL OFF SHARPLY

Lower Prices Attributed to the Election of Von Hindenburg

Opening prices on the New York Stock Exchange did not seem to reflect much disappointment or apprehension over the election of Von Hindenburg as President of Germany. The tone was as calm and moderate as the election of the election. The losses were recorded during the early sales. The result of the election, however, was keenly felt soon after the opening.

Prices continued to lose ground as trading progressed. S. S. Kress broke 4% points, and Commerce, 2 to 3 points to 15% lower at 87 and 84.

Among the so or issues to extend their early losses to a point or more were U. S. Steel, American Can, Air Reduction, Davison Chemical, Hudson Motors, Fisher Body, Mack Trucks, General Electric and Radio Corporation.

Postum Cereal moved up a point.

German Government 7 per cent bonds sold at a discount for the first time.

Foreign exchanges were mixed.

Manhattan sterling touched 48.82%.

French francs dropped back 5% points to 57 cents.

Bear Saddle

With expectations for the rise temporarily suspending their activities to await the further effects of Hindenburg's election, bear traders found little opposition in their campaign for lower prices, bringing about violent declines in some of the high-priced stocks.

S. Kress broke 15 points, Com-

mercial Solvents A and B extended

their losses to 8% and 5 points respec-

tively, General Electric to 5%.

Central to 1 and 2, Boston U. S.

Realty, Chemical, American

Mack Trucks, Gardner M-

otors, Air Reduction, U. S. Cast Iron

Pipe and Maxwell Motors B sold down

3 to nearly 4 points.

Domestic steel was largely con-

strained, particularly the survey of

the National Association of Manufacturers setting forth that business con-

ditions were on a sound basis and that

the industrial outlook for the next

few months was the best since the

war.

Call money renewed at 4 per cent.

The market began to show recuperative power in the afternoon when Reading and the Seaboard Air Line issues began to rise. The Commercial Solvent shares rallied 6 to 6 points, and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe rebounded

from 134 to 142.

Virginia Railway & Power jumped

2% to 102, a record figure, and

Laclede Gas advanced 5%.

Many of the speculative favorites rallied to the extent of 1 to more or less.

German Bonds React

A sharp reaction in German 7 per cent bonds, inspired by uneasiness over the election of Von Hindenburg, exerted a depressing influence on bond trading today. With the German obliga-

tions declining almost 2 points to a record low level of 91%, prices crumbled throughout the foreign, carries, French, Austrian and Serbian bonds 1 to 2 points lower.

Selling of all French securities was

prompted by the belief that the po-

litical and financial situation of

France is being intensified by the

outcome of the German elections.

Unsettled by the weakness of the

foreign bonds, the rest of the market

developed a reactionary tone, with

predominance in the same section with

Illinoian, Central, S. C., Chicago & Terre

Illinoian, St. Louis & Norfolk & Western

convertible 6s, and West Shore 4s

falling 1 to almost 2 points.

Pan-American Petroleum, S. V., Vir-

ginia, Carolina Chemical, Ilesius, and

Pierce Arms, S. C. also proved vulner-

able.

Liberty bonds were firm, with sev-

eral issues selling at the year's high-

est levels.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN SYSTEM

March revenue \$1,255,165 \$2,102,662

Net oil income 228,022 245,420

Gross income 226,754 314,825

Net income 100,258 130,567

Net rev. on rev. 1,074,463 1,074,463

Gross income 6,581,260 6,550,220

Net income 1,109,487 1,184,884

Net rev. 66,289 66,289

MARINE CENTRAL RAILROAD

March revenue 1925 1924

Net oil income \$1,848,101 \$1,921,666

Surf oil charges 217,185 211,654

Net rev. 1,630,816 1,709,011

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK

March revenue 1925 1924

Net oil rev. \$74,840 84,301

Net rev. on income 245,661 317,033

Net rev. 512,408 531,000

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

March revenue 1925 1924

Net oil rev. \$197,172 \$1,312,054

Net rev. 65,289 65,289

NEW HAVEN

March gross 1925 1924

Net oil income 10,565,759 \$1,062,175

Net after charges 175,766 274,444

2 months gross 30,516,893 30,666,743

Net oil income 1,102,384 11,342,256

Surplus oil charges *15,797 *262,374

NEW YORK

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CHAMPIONS MAY REPEAT VICTORY

Superiority Shown Against New York Makes Washington Fans Very Optimistic

AMERICAN LEAGUE
RESULTS SATURDAY
Cleveland Won 127
Washington 727
Philadelphia 700
Philadelphia 700
Chicago 700
St. Louis 700
St. Louis 700
New York 400
Detroit 250
Boston 200

A. A. U. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING
Club Points
Illinois A. C. 39
Olympic Club 29
Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. 18
Svenska Simförbundet 12
Uttarach 12
Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. 12
Venice Plunge Association 7
Idor Park 7
Chicago Y. C. 7
Hui Nalu Club 2
Leland Stanford University 1
University of Minnesota 1
Neptune Beach 1

RESULTS SUNDAY
New York 3, Washington 2.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 4.
Cleveland 9, Chicago 0 (forfeited).
GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

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Athletics Strong

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The future of the Indians for the week will be that of Philadelphia and Washington at Washington beginning April 30. Philadelphia begins a series with New York today, and Washington starts with Boston at Boston.

Progress of Cleveland

Fans are also interested in the progress of Cleveland this year. The Indians have started the season with a strong staff, showing strongly and the hitting, always of a good caliber, still holding up to standard. The Indians have a series beginning today with Chicago and then go to Detroit. The Indians have had a poor start to date, but have started through ineffectiveness in the box and a bad slump in hitting. H. E. Manush taking T. R. Cobb's place in centerfield is holding up his end admirably. Hitting was over to the end of the season. The Indians have a first home run of the season, Saturday, when they hit the ball over the fence and this was notable because it was the only team in the major leagues which had not acquired a home run. H. E. Higginson is not hitting as hard as he did a year ago; but he is expected to do better later. Earl Whitehill, the star recruit pitcher in whom Cobb has much confidence, has a decided comeback for Stanford after losing the first contest to 27 to 5, and barely winning the second to 4.

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With the Indians, he has come to the game soon and his return should mean much to the club. There is not a dependable pitcher on the team aside from Higginson. The hitting of Ernest Nevers has improved, but added greatly to the offensive strength of the Red Sox and he is beginning to be considered one of the finds of the season.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

RESULTS SATURDAY
Atlanta Won 7, Lost 6.
Birmingham 3, New Orleans 3.
Memphis 8, Chattanooga 4.
RESULTS SUNDAY
Mobile 12, Birmingham 9.
New Orleans 11, Mobile 10.
Birmingham 10, New Orleans 9.

IDAHO WINS AT BASEBALL
PULLMAN, Wash., April 27 (Special)—State College of Washington was defeated by the University of Idaho baseball nine defeated the University of California team here Saturday in the third and deciding game of the annual series by a score of 6 to 4. It was a decided comeback for Stanford after losing the first contest to 27 to 5, and barely winning the second to 4.

At the outset, it looked to be a hit-and-miss affair. After the first inning, however, when the Bears made their final score, neither side counted.

Both teams have had unusual offers leading to possible trips east and to Hawaii and Islands. Final elimination is not possible, but it was

any way Stanford, but it was said here today that the Bear outfit

had been considered the best college ball club on the coast until Saturday afternoon.

Then, they started the game by scoring two runs in the first inning, three in the second, and three in the third.

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VERMONT GETS MAYO

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 27—W. J. McAvoy, head coach at University of Delaware for 10 years, has been appointed coach of football and basketball at University of Vermont to succeed T. K. Keay. He will report in time for football practice in the fall. McAvoy was a member of the football team in 1904 and went immediately to Delaware. In the World War he obtained an overseas commission. He served a year as head coach at Drexel Institute on his return, while at Lafayette he played fullback on the football team.

JOES TO LEAD NINE

W. B. Jones, former Phillips Andover athlete, has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman baseball team. He plays centerfield and is capable and at bat.

TIGERS LOSES TO PENN

NEW YORK, April 27—The United States Lacrosse team, which last night announced that W. L. P. Feltz, member of its executive committee, has been named to the team, met a meeting of experts in London, England, yesterday. Their efforts will be made to standardize the teams in Australia, France and Great Britain. It will also be the team to represent the United States at the London May 11 games.

PRINCETON VICTOR ON COURT

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27—Princeton College defeated Johns Hopkins University at tennis here, Saturday, by a score of 3 to 2. Reilly, for Pennsylvania, featured the play of his team.

ARGENTINE ELEVEN WINS

BARCELONA, Spain, April 27—The French single tennis champion, yesterday defeated Jean Washer, the Belgian star. The score was 6-4, 6-2.

ILLINOIS A. C. IS SWIMMING VICTOR

Captures A. A. U. All-Round Championship Title

A. A. U. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Club Points
Illinois A. C. 39
Olympic Club 29
Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. 18
Svenska Simförbundet 12
Uttarach 12
Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. 12
Venice Plunge Association 7
Idor Park 7
Chicago Y. C. 7
Hui Nalu Club 2
Leland Stanford University 1
University of Minnesota 1
Boston 1

RESULTS SATURDAY

NEW YORK, 3, Washington 2.
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With the Indians, he has come to the game soon and his return should mean much to the club. There is not a dependable pitcher on the team aside from Higginson. The hitting of Ernest Nevers has improved, but added greatly to the offensive strength of the Red Sox and he is beginning to be considered one of the finds of the season.

WORLD RECORDS FALL AT RELAYS

Captures A. A. U. All-Round Championship Title

A. A. U. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Club Points
Illinois A. C. 39
Olympic Club 29
Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. 18
Svenska Simförbundet 12
Uttarach 12
Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. 12
Venice Plunge Association 7
Idor Park 7
Chicago Y. C. 7
Hui Nalu Club 2
Leland Stanford University 1
University of Minnesota 1
Boston 1

RESULTS SUNDAY

NEW YORK, 3, Washington 2.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 4.
Cleveland 9, Chicago 0 (forfeited).
GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

Baseball fans who this year picked Washington to repeat its championship of last season in the American League pennant race are more optimistic than ever, today, as a result of the Senator's 6 out of 12 wins. The Indians, who are considered to be one of the strongest clubs in the league and last year Washington's biggest rival for the pennant, timely hitting and fairly good pitching has featured the National World Champion team. George K. Huggins, manager of the Indians, has yet to hit his stride, but W. P. Johnson and George Mogridge have been up to their usual standards and hitting has carried the other pitchers through in good style.

The Yankees appear to miss the hitting of their greatest of home-run hitters, G. H. Ruth. The pitching staff, with the exception of S. F. Jones, is showing up very poorly and the hitting has failed to show its best advantage. The appearance of Ruth to the lineup, which is expected to be the turning point in the tide of victory toward New York.

Athletics Strong

The unusually good showing of the Philadelphia Athletics may be a surprise to many, but to Manager Connie Mack it is only what he expected. He said if his pitchers would do their part the Indians know it is capable of. There are heavy hitters enough on the Athletic team to carry through even mediocre pitching, and with the strength of the pitchers, the home Athletics are strong flying. The showing of James Poole at first base and at bat is one of the features of the early season success of Philadelphia. R. M. Groves, pitcher, has not hit his stride yet, more or less, but the Indians, which should wear off. The team has shown a great aptitude to win games when the hitting has been far superior on the opposing team. This is the opinion of Manager Mack. In the opinion of Huggins, the team, which is the best in the early season, is the mark of a champion, which speaks well for the Athletics.

The future of the Indians for the week will be that of Philadelphia and Washington at Washington beginning April 30. Philadelphia begins a series with New York today, and Washington starts with Boston at Boston.

PROGRESS OF CLEVELAND

The Indians have started the season with a strong staff, showing strongly and the hitting, always of a good caliber, still holding up to standard. The Indians have a series beginning today with Chicago and then go to Detroit. The Indians have had a poor start to date, but have started through ineffectiveness in the box and a bad slump in hitting. H. E. Manush taking T. R. Cobb's place in centerfield is holding

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1925

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EDITORIALS

Is prohibition a failure? If we are to take the word of those who fought it while it was in the making and who have systematically evaded the law ever since, it is. A Detroit newspaper which antagonized national prohibition from the start, and which supported later efforts to make it ineffectual in

Michigan, recently published a misleading editorial to the effect that it had reluctantly concluded the law a failure. All over America the article was republished as if it were the expression of a new conviction by an unbiased investigator.

Every isolated phenomenon that may be distorted into an argument against prohibition receives full publicity under glaring headlines even in newspapers which prudently refrain from open attack upon the prohibition law. The most obscure of politicians, or of prints, can gain a sudden notoriety by professing to have been forced, unwillingly, to the conclusion that the policy of prohibition has failed.

What would this failure mean, if it were a fact? That in a struggle between the United States Government and the whisky power the latter had proved the victor. Will any law-abiding and patriotic citizen admit for a moment such an outcome to such a contest? More than that. Can anyone who exultingly proclaims the victory of the whisky power, who endeavors by such sympathetic expressions to advance that victory, be considered for a moment a patriotic or law-abiding citizen?

The fight upon the liquor power is a struggle for good order, for morals, for the home, for human happiness. Let there be no error in classifying those who take part in it. Gloss it over as you will with fine-sounding phrases about personal liberty and minority rights, the fact remains that the enemies of prohibition are fighting the fight of vice and corruption against all that is best and that promises most of happiness and harmony in human life.

Nobody knows better how far prohibition is from being a failure than the brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers whom it has put out of business—unless it be the bank cashiers, building and loan associations, and retail dealers who know what has been done in the last five years with the money which prior to that time passed over the bars of the 177,000 saloons in the United States. Now and then some labor leader rises to declare prohibition a failure. Is it only a coincidence that it has been since the enactment of the prohibition law that "labor banks" have risen to financial prominence in several cities, and labor has thus been able to finance its own undertakings?

Is prohibition a failure? Ask the heads of the American colleges. Don't be diverted from the big issue by stories of how now and then all too often—students evade the law. Youth is reckless, and before the days of prohibition the problem of liquor in the colleges was vastly more serious than today. But since fathers stopped spending money in saloons, their pressure for place for their sons and daughters in colleges has fairly swamped all educational institutions. No institution of any standing has to seek students today. The problem is how to take care of all who apply.

Restriction of numbers, the elevation of standards of admission, rigid selection, are possible to colleges today that five years ago were beseeching their alumni to see to it that more students were sent to them. The college student has ceased to be drawn from a favored class. Thousands of parents are now sending boys to college who five years ago would have found the family resources inadequate to such a charge. The drain of the saloon upon the family purse may have seemed slight when considered daily, but it was steady, and in the year's reckoning made just the difference between poverty and comfort.

Is prohibition a failure? Ask yourself. How many saloons do you pass on your way to your place of business daily? If you are chief of a manufacturing concern, how much allowance do you have to make now on Monday for men recovering from the Saturday night spree? To what extent is liquor forced on your attention in the ugly way it was five years ago?

There are, of course, "speak-easies" for the vicious poor, and night clubs for the vicious rich, but they cater only to those whose appetite for liquor is already formed, their attractions are surreptitious, discoverable only by those who "know the ropes" and are prepared to take risks. All of them combined scarcely equal the social injury committed by the "respectable" saloons of the wide-open era.

Is prohibition a failure? For a convincing answer ask the wives and mothers of the Nation—not those of the rich or the lawless classes, but of the average men. They know how great has been the peace, how bright the hope, how happy the fulfillment that has come from friendly though sometimes incisive satire.

For some forty years there has been held in Washington an annual meeting and dinner of what, quite appropriately, is called the Gridiron Club. The gridiron seems always to be in evidence upon these occasions when celebrities, local, national and international, are guests of the club. Upon it, metaphorically, any person present, no matter what his rank or position, socially or politically, is in imminent peril of being impaled and "done to a turn" before the assembled multitude. Even presidents and the ambassadors from the courts of friendly nations beyond the seas are not immune. Those who accept the hospitality of the club are presumed by that very act to sign an irrevocable waiver of exemption from darts of friendly though sometimes incisive satire directed against him.

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somewhat carefully expurgated accounts of the dinner which have been published in the newspapers, he went with clear understanding that for the time being he was a commoner, his rank and title all but forgotten. Under a rule of the club, it is explained, "no reporters are ever present." And this despite the fact that the entire membership of the organization is made up of correspondents and reporters connected with American newspapers. There being "no one to report" the proceedings of these meetings, no inkling even of the subject matter of the speeches made at the dinners is ever allowed to reach the public. It is interesting in this connection to note that in one published account of the festivities the announcement was made that "President Coolidge made the concluding speech of the evening."

A feature of the occasion was the "reproduction" of the atmosphere of forty years ago in "Newspaper Row" in Washington. A group of "old-timers," dressed in silk hats and cutaway coats, discussed political issues and prospective candidates. They talked of Coolidge for Vice-President, and spoke of Butler of Massachusetts, of Leader Curtis, and Dawes. It finally developed that their references were to Thomas Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, George William Curtis, and General Dawes, father of the Vice-President, all of them men nationally prominent when the Gridiron Club was organized.

There were many keen and carefully directed thrusts, some of them at the President himself, and some at his traditional political foes, both Democrats and Third-Party Progressives. No matter how apt or how true, these were blunted by the consciousness that they were not prompted by bitterness or by a desire for revenge. In such exchanges and interchanges of friendly satire which leave behind them no resentment or ill-feeling, there is seen an effective safety-valve which is provided to relieve what might at times seem to be too great a pressure upon the political structure occupied by a dual-party machine. A little letting off of steam, in such cases, is like the clearing process which refreshes an atmosphere surcharged with the oppressive heat of a summer day.

In the voluminous exhibits prepared to substantiate the claims of interested railroads, economies which various consolidations should effect are cited as reasons for the granting of necessary permission to merge. In the case of the Nickel Plate merger with the several carriers which the VanSweringen

interests have acquired, the operating economies are estimated to exceed \$4,000,000 annually. The Interstate Commerce Commission is conducting an investigation into the freight rate situation and is, at the same time, listening to presents in favor of mergers of various railroads. While it is obvious that the two cases cannot be considered coincidentally, it is significant that in the arguments of rail executives advocating consolidations, no promises or even suggestions of reduced rates are made. As a matter of actual fact, the mergers which thus far have been made effective have had no bearing on the cost of rail service to the public.

The primary purpose of consolidating the carriers was to reduce their expenses of operation. In the case of the less prosperous roads, it was believed that their deficits might be absorbed through the consolidation with more prosperous systems, while the carriers in a more favorable position would benefit in many instances by the use of such facilities of the other roads as readily tied into those of the larger system. Reductions of personnel, decreased costs of supervision through the need of fewer officials, lower costs for solicitation of traffic, and other advantages have been cited to support the contention that the merging of railroads would benefit the public.

In practice it has not worked out in this manner. Prosperous roads seek mergers only with lines which will increase their prosperity. No railroads desire to take on unremunerative lines, for which they can hardly be blamed from a strictly business standpoint. This fact, however, breaks down to a great extent the entire purpose of consolidations and points either to mandatory merging or no merging at all. In the Nickel Plate case, no dividends have been paid on the stock of several of the component companies in several years. Assuming that the merger becomes effective, are the economies which are to be derived therefrom to be applied to stockholders' dividends, or to reduced rates? It is generally recognized that invested capital is entitled to a fair return in a legitimate business, and while no attempt can be made here to answer the particular question raised, the need is obvious for a fair consideration of the subject, because railroads, once merged, will remain merged a long time. Before permitting a general scrambling of rail lines in the United States, therefore, it is important to learn whether the purpose of this is to be that of lowering costs of transportation, or increasing the dividends of the stockholders, and more particularly those who are advocating the mergers. The whole question is a broad one, and hasty action by the commission can lead to unfortunate consequences.

A prominent American newspaper whose editor devotes a considerable part of his allotted space to boosting the speculative purchase of city lots, with a view to profiting by their increased value, has discovered that the values of farm land in the United States are altogether too high. This

paper points to the obvious fact that the return on the farmer's land is, as a rule, lower than the profit on other forms of investment, and that in proportion to its earning power farm land is taxed at a much higher rate than most other real property, and concludes with the observation that "farm land values are sure to fall, and it will be a good thing for the holders when they do."

Just why it is desirable that the values of city land, real or speculative, should mount

steadily upward, while the farmer would be benefited by a reduced value of his holdings, may not be clear to those who have been taught that the value of a piece of land is mainly fixed by the return that may be obtained from it by putting it to its most productive use. In the case of city lots, the price that a buyer is willing to pay for land wherein he purposes erecting the kind of building for which it is the more suitable location, is almost invariably based on a careful calculation of the rentals that can probably be procured. A marked advance in city land values generally indicates a growth in population, or increased business activities, that create a demand for additional buildings.

Apart from what may be termed the "capital value" of farm lands—that is, the cost of clearing, draining, fencing and other improvements—it would seem that the valuation of agricultural land should also have a fixed relation to the profit made on its cultivation. Thus specially fertile land, yielding larger crops with the same application of labor that on other areas produces less, is naturally more desirable and commands a higher price. When farm values advance it is because of the expectation that they will give a fair return on their valuation.

A material decline in farm values would show either that for some reason the agricultural industry was not prosperous, or that the farmers are unable accurately to estimate the probable value of the crops that their land will produce. Following the high prices of farm products during the period 1914-1920, there was doubtless unwise speculation in farm lands, as there was in city properties, yet it is doubtful whether a majority of American farms could be sold today at a price that would cover the original cost of the land, the actual cost of clearing, and the value of all improvements made upon them.

Perhaps nothing presents a more puzzling situation than the general mix-up in which the critical faculty finds itself at each fresh turn of the wheel. It only takes half an eye to see how inconsequently the fashionable dicta of yesterday become the anathema of tomorrow, as the slow but subtle march of time alters the current of opinion. Today, with the long and distinguished career of John Singer Sargent concluded, it becomes one of the important tasks of twentieth century criticism to find a correct valuation for this American painter who during so long a period literally had the world of art at his feet. There have been observed of late so many signs of a unduly scant appreciation for his talents, of a too great willingness to discount his claims to greatness, that it is high time some attempt were made in all seriousness to consider how much of this predilection is based on fact and how much on fiction.

Among his many honors John Singer Sargent enjoyed a distinction awarded no other artist during his lifetime, a very pinnacle peak of approbation it would seem, of being awarded representation in the National Gallery in London. This gesture, magnificent as it is, springs, however, from the traditional English concept of art, and has little or nothing to do with the critical judgment of the present moment, the judgment which has bowed before one mushroom school after another in quick succession, and which in turn may be looked at askance in another quarter of a century. Apropos of emotional content and metaphysical construction in Sargent's work, there can be no two opinions, for it is as plain as possible that he was a master realist who made only an occasional excursion into the fields so blithely trod by the veriest tyro of the studios today.

But it surely seems a little like dwelling in glass houses for the so-called modernists to set themselves so apart from the work of a master painter whose technical accomplishments they are so far from even approximating. If the tastes of today run along other lines than those dear to the last century, let the parting of the ways be accomplished without malice and recrimination. Let credit be given as generously as possible to a master whose art reflects another epoch than the present, and let criticism be undertaken with as little bias as possible. The amazing brilliance of Sargent's technical accomplishments and the tremendous range of his pictorial undertakings are matters not to be lightly passed by. The time element is strong in judging that which is only a little way removed from the point of approach. In a world of rapidly changing tastes, the search for a solid foundation, for true criticism is a paramount issue in art.

Editorial Notes

Of more than ordinary significance is the fact that, in acquiring the Goodwin Department Store, one of the largest in the city of Montreal, The Eaton Company of Toronto, threw out its stock of playing cards and dice, with the notification to the public that such goods would no longer be handled under the new management. The Eaton store is not only the largest department store in the British Empire but also, in spite of the comparatively small size of the city in which it is located, it is said to enjoy a larger turnover than that of any store in North America, with the exception of one in Chicago. The founder of this enterprise announced at the outset his intention to refuse to handle liquor, tobacco, or gambling implements, and this policy has been rigidly adhered to. How about the alleged lack of morals in "big" business?

Such a statement as that made the other day by Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador to Washington, in an address in Philadelphia, regarding the present liquor smuggling situation in America, is potent for good beyond measure, because it clears up misconceptions which it were far better for all concerned to have out of the way. Said he in part:

"There is no decent-minded man, there is no man with any sense of responsibility in England, who does not deplore the fact that there are evil-minded persons who abuse the British flag in order to violate the laws of this country with regard to this type of smuggling."

On Board a Trading Schooner in the South Seas

"I will give you the best bunk there is," promised the captain of the Vahine Tahiti on the wharf at Papeete, "But"—and his concluding shrug very completely epitomized the situation in respect of the voyage upon which I now find myself embarked. For the Tahiti Girl to American lands is a distribution of such scarce forties tons, commanding a semiannual voyage to the most remote inhabited islands of the South Seas.

In addition to her crew of a dozen, her French captain and his half-caste mate, she carries three white passengers and thirty islanders. She also provides space, in some altogether indescribable fashion, for a quantity of trade goods and much noisy live stock. And as we glide easily and smoothly along over a placid blue sea I sit in the midst of crew and live stock and hugely entertained native passengers, writing in as strange an environment as fancy could picture.

A noted wanderer of the South Seas once declared that the thing called adventure is merely incompetence. If that be so, how colossal a piece of inefficiency is my own! For I have deliberately sought this experience; indeed, I have been at pains to achieve it, using much language in the endeavor to persuade the Vahine's captain to regard kindly the latest idiosyncrasy of American visitors to the South Seas. And now as I write he stands at the little wheel and fixes upon me an enigmatic gaze.

Yet he unhesitatingly, surely, has accepted the "best bunk" and the other very limited accommodations of the natives who surround me with a look of absorption as profound as might have marked the efforts of Edipus to penetrate the riddle of the Sphinx. And I doubt not that my visit to the Austral Islands, to Rapa and to Manga Reva will form, in these far-set and primitive isles, the stuff of which legend is made.

The Austral Islands, among which we will cruise for some weeks, are a large volcanic group some hundreds of miles south from Papeete. We shall be at the first in a few days, if the pleasant weather which has marked our trip so far continues. Then comes a lonely, strange and primitive Rapa, 600 miles southeast. From there we turn to the northeast to reach the Gambier Group or Manga Reva, remote and seldom visited. All the islands, the coast of the schooner, is the greatest and simplest event of the year, the sole connection of any sort with a world known only vaguely to the natives. Manga Reva, most outlying of all, is more than 1000 miles from Papeete. And Rapa, I am told, has been visited by only three Anglo-Saxons before me, two of these having been natural scientists sent by the British Museum.

Our other passengers are two whose presence adds more than a usual significance to the little Vahine's present trip. They are an old retired French shipmaster of long South Sea experience and his daughter. And they are going to Rapa to remain! The story briefly is that the French C-vernment has long sought a resident commissioner for this beautiful and climatically idyllic, but lonely, little isle.

Yet none has ever cared to leave the world behind in such a fashion until the event of this sea captain of the days of sail, whose love for the South Seas is as great that he willingly goes to Rapa to spend his remaining days.

The Supreme Court of the Soviet Union will soon hear the case of the three German students, Kindermann, Wolsch and Dittmer, who were arrested several months ago by the State Political Police. It is reported that the fate of these students has excited a good deal of interest abroad, and that an interpolation in their behalf was offered in the German Reichstag. The Soviet Government's contention, which it is claimed, is borne out by the statements of the students themselves, is that Kindermann, Wolsch and Dittmer belonged to the German reactionary secret organization "Consel" and came to Russia for the purpose of assassinating Trotsky, Stalin and other Communist leaders. The students are alleged to have wormed their way into a provincial branch of the German Communist Party by posing as Communists and to have won the confidence of the officials in the Soviet Embassy at Berlin by representing themselves as men of natural science who wished to carry on research and deliver lectures in Russia.

Two ethical problems hold the foreground in the discussions which are such a common feature of the Soviet press. The question whether Communists are entitled to have servants has been exhaustively canvassed; and the general conclusion is that Communists who work have the right to employ servants, provided that they treat them as comrades and equals. The other problem concerns especially the new working-class members who were drawn into the Communist Party during the Lenin enrollment. As Communists these men were obliged to renounce all religious beliefs and practices, but their wives often insist on keeping the icons or pictures of saints on the walls and continue to attend church. This has led in some cases to family quarrels, and the question has been raised whether a "Leninist" (as the new party members are called) should leave his wife if she should prove obstinately religious. The responsible party workers are inclined to reject this solution and to urge the Leninists to advance their antireligious ideas,